

**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL JAMMU
ANNUAL EXAMINATION(2018-19)
ASSIGNMENT**

CLASS – XI

SUB:-POLITICAL SCIENCE

General Instructions

- All questions are compulsory
- Q1 to 5 carry 1 mark word limit should not exceed from 20 words.
- Q6 to 10 carry 2 marks word limit should not exceed from 40 words
- Q11 and 16 carry 4 marks word limit should not exceed from 150 words
- Q17 is cartoon based and carry 5 marks word limit should not exceed from 150 words
- Q18 to 20 is passage based and carry 5 marks word limit should not exceed from 150 words
- Q21 is map based and carry 5 marks
- Q22 and 27 carry 6 marks word limit should not exceed from 150 words

SECTION A

- Q1 What is judicial activism?
- Q2 What is Decentralised Federalism?
- Q3 Who is a citizen?
- Q4 What is a state?
- Q.5 What is constitution?

SECTION- B

- Q6 Define communalism.
- Q7 Examine the working of federalism in India.
- Q8 How do aliens acquire citizenship of India?
- Q9 What is self- determination?
- Q10 What are judicial precedents?

SECTION C

- Q11 What do you understand by secularism? Can it be equated with the religious tolerance?
- Q12 Explain in brief the four elements of a state?
- Q13 List five features of the Indian Constitution that give greater power to the centre government than the state government.
- Q14 All citizens may be granted equal rights but all may not be able to enjoy them equally. Justify the statement.
- Q15 What are the features of Indian secularism? Critically examine the Indian secularism.
- Q16 What is the importance of judiciary in a democratic country like India? Explain.

Section D

Q.17 Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:-



Q.A. What does the Cartoon represent?

Q.B., The Chief Minister is not happy after winning the confidence motion! Can you imagine why this is so?

Q.C. What message does the cartoon convey?

Q.18 Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

While reflecting on the issues of equality, a distinction must also be made between treating everyone in an identical manner and treating everyone as equals. The latter may be occasions need differential treatment but in all such cases the primary consideration is to promote equality. Differential or special treatment may be considered to realise the goal of equality but it requires justification and careful reflection. Since differential treatment for different communities was part and parcel of the caste system and practices like apartheid, liberals are usually very wary of deviations from the norm of identical treatment.

Q.A What distinction should be made while reflecting on the issues of equality?

Q.B. What would be the prime consideration to treat everyone equal?

Q.C. What does special treatment require?

Q.19 Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Although there might be broad agreement in modern society about the equal importance of all people, it is not a simple matter to decide how to give each person his/her due. A number of different principles have been put forward in this regard. One of the principles is the principle of treating equals equally. It is considered that all individuals share certain characteristics as human beings. Therefore they deserve equal rights and equal treatment.

Some of the important rights which are granted liberal democracies today include civil rights such as the rights of life, liberty and property, political rights like the right to vote, which enable people to participate in political processes, and certain social rights which would include the right to enjoy equal opportunities with other members of the society.

Q.A. Mention any one principle to decide equal importance of all people.

Q.B. What does this principle refer to?

Q.C. What are political rights?

Q.20 Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, political theorists argued that rights are given to us by nature or God. The rights of men were derived from natural law. This meant that rights were not conferred by a ruler or a society, rather we are born with them. As such these rights are inalienable and no one can take these away from us. They identified three natural rights of man: the right to life, liberty and property. All other rights were said to be derived from these basic rights. The idea that we are born with certain rights, is a very powerful notion because it implies that no state or organisation should take away what has been given by the law of nature. This concept of natural rights has been used widely to oppose the exercise of arbitrary power by states and governments and to safeguard individual freedom.

Q.A. What do you mean by natural rights?

Q.B. Mention some natural rights.

Q.C. How has the conception of natural rights been used?

Q.21 On the outline of the political map of India mark the States having bicameral legislature.

Section E

Q.22 Describe the composition, organisation and jurisdiction of the State High Court.

Q.23 How did federalism evolve in India? Why did India adopt a centralised federalism?

Q.24 "Legislative powers have been distributed between the central and the state government." Justify the statement.

Q.25 What are the problems faced by refugees? In what ways could the concept of global citizenship benefit them?

Q.26 Mention the constitutional provisions of India to promote secularism.

Q.27 Do you think that judiciary activism can lead to a conflict between the judiciary and the executive? Why?